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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

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☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juhanna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the Hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
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Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
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January 1, 1864—tf.

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TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bedford Gazette.

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LOYAL.

A Story of the Present Day.

BY MISS CARRIE CARL.

A young man stood upon the steps of a recruiting office in a little town of one of the Western States. A boy, we might rather say, for the beardless face, its shadow of golden hair, its blue, earnest eyes, and delicate, almost girlish features, could not have seen more than fifteen summers. He stood with one hand upon the door-knob, the other was pressed in a perplexed, irresolute way over his forehead—for a moment, he stood thus, as if debating with himself, then he opened the door and entered.

A number of men sat around the stove: one on a high stool behind a desk wore the uniform and straps of a Lieutenant. "Ah!" said the officer blandly, while the men around the stove chuckled and winked among themselves. "Ah, good morning, Mr. Bradshaw, just come this way; I thought you'd conclude to enlist under the honest old flag and fight for the stripes and stars.

"I don't know as I am doing right—God forgive me if I am doing wrong. You know I told you, Lieutenant, I have a little sister who my dying mother left to my charge; with her last breath she bade me take care of little orphaned Nellie, and she hasn't a soul to care for her but me. I hope some one will befriend her and watch over her, and that the God of battles will—"

Charlie Bradshaw's voice grew trembling and indistinct.

"Never you fear; she'll be taken care of, old boy," said the Lieutenant. "The good loyal people of this village never would see a soldier's sister come to want or distress; do you think so, Mr. Simmonds?"

Hugh Simmonds, a dark eyed, black whiskered young fellow, only laughed as he squirted a mouthful of tobacco juice upon the stove.

"I'd undertake to look after Miss Nellie myself," he said, poking his next neighbor in the ribs, "if she wasn't such a little copperhead."

The Bradshaw blood was up, the blue eyes grew dark with passion; the delicate temples were purple with rage.

"What do you mean?" he said, turning fiercely upon the speaker. "Keep your epithets to yourself; and such care as yours for my sister is not needed. By the way, Hugh Simmonds, why aint *you* enlisting? You with your loud-mouthed patriotism?"

"They wouldn't take Mr. Simmonds," spoke up the recruiting officer, "he has cosmopendem of the aurrecular vertertrial antisercerin. Mr. Simmonds has enlisted twice and been rejected both times for disability."

"I'm sure he is stouter and heartier than I," said Charlie Bradshaw. "And as for abuse of me and my sister, soldier or civillian, I've heard the last of it. I will—mark my words."

* * * * * *

Every village or community, we doubt not, has its Hugh Simmonds—somewhat dissimilar from the gentleman of whom we write, perhaps, so far as the *personelle* is concerned, but boasting the same character. A very intensely loyal young man, who denominated Mr. Lincoln as the Government, and had a perfect contempt and intolerance in regard to those who differed with him in opinion. If a man or woman either, said "Constitution," that individual was a "copperhead"—if any one hinted that this war should be carried on for the restoration of the Union, "without an if," that person was "a secesh and ought to be hung." He was unconditionally Union, of course, but not for the Union unless slavery was pulled up root and branch first, instead of making the abolition of slavery a consequent of the war; his theory was that putting down the rebellion was a secondary consideration. "Slavery must be abolished if the Union went to hades."

But Mr. Simmonds was, as we said, intensely loyal, one of the first to head subscriptions for volunteer families—(for effect, never being paid)—his name flourished on handbills as chairman of Union Committees, the right-hand man of all recruiting officers, etc. The first to get up dinners in honor of the soldiers home on furlough—though he never paid a cent himself, but his grocery was patronized, of course, in the getting up thereof—as he sold oysters, peaches, etc., etc., *at cost*—said cost being the usual retail price at other stores. At all "*Union Rallies*," he was the biggest fish in the pond—getting up banners and transparencies, emblems and flags—and always marshal of the day, chief speaker, committee on toasts, etc., etc.

Mr. Simmonds also was extremely *loyal*, for he believed in negro equality, saying that only by a commingling of the black and white races could the highest human perfection be secured. He was a great friend of the negro, though he never gave a cent to clothe, feed, or free one in his whole life. But the gentleman's biggest gun was that he was a *Democrat*, a life-long Democrat, but not a "copperhead;" he was a Jackson Democrat, a Douglas Democrat—though in '60 he cursed that great and good man, and sneered at his adherents as "Union-savers," when the "old slave Union wasn't worth a cuss, no how." This was the life-long *Democrat* (?) who cried "copperhead" to every true Democrat—and so *loyal!*

But to go on with our story. After Charlie Bradshaw went to war, this perfection of loyalty continued to flourish like a young bay tree. The State quota had been filled and the fear of the draft being over, the youth settled down quietly to read the Tribune and wait on his customers. As for the pretty, spirited Nellie Bradshaw, she had apprenticed herself to the milliners, the Misses Clark, and tried to think she was happy reading Charlie's letters, and writing to him, and busying herself with her needle.

The Misses Clark, two spinsters of uncertain age, however, made peace and happiness a moral impossibility for Nellie; they made Mr. Simmonds a welcome visitor, "such a good loyal young man he was," and they heartily enjoyed Nellie's discomfiture when she would leave the room, or get into a remote corner to avoid him.

Mr. Hugh Simmonds used to entertain his hostesses, and *vice versa*, with long tirades about the "copperheads in the army, as well as at home;" and one day of great glee, when pretty little Nellie had more than usually evidenced her dislike for him, he drew a daily paper from his pocket and tossed it into her lap, exclaiming, "So may it be with all tories."

The paper was marked with a pencil at this passage:

"Among those who fell at ———, was Charles Bradshaw. He was shot by his own captain, while attempting to desert to the enemy. We learn from good authority that he was a notorious copperhead at home, and richly deserved his fate."

The shock was too great for poor Nellie, and she fell heavily to the floor. A gleam of satisfaction passed over Hugh Simmonds' countenance.

"A rather tough joke," he said. "I've paid the little vixen well for the way she has treated me since Bradshaw went away. I paid the editor ten dollars for publishing that little paragraph, but I didn't think she'd take it exactly this way."

"So Charlie Bradshaw didn't attempt to desert, eh?" queried the elder Miss Clark, as she rummaged in a closet for camphor.

"No; at least I never heard as he did, and for all that, he *might* have done so, you know. A traitor's a traitor, for all Uncle Sam's uniform."

"And is he dead?"

"I believe that's not a fact either; for all I know he's as well as I am."

"You are too bad, Mr. Simmonds," smiled Miss Clark. "As you remarked, it was a hard joke; poor girl, that brother was all she had in the world."

"Well, *he* was a bland 'copperhead,' and *she* is too, and there's nothing too bad for such trash," remarked the young man, taking his leave; "of course I trust you to keep my secret in regard to the notice."

Miss Clark protested that she wouldn't hint a word of the affair—an perhaps she never would have done so, but that poor Nellie never recovered from the shock she received: lived only a few days, to rave of br (as she supposed) murdered brother.

The day a few friends of humanity hid Nellie's pale face away beneth the sod of the church yard, Miss Clark made Mr. Simmonds' joke somewhat public by relating it after the funeral; but, unwilling to have justice done to Charlie Bradshaw, the affair was hushed up by these *loyal* people.

When young Bradshaw learned of his sister's death, the life he had valued for her sake grew worthless to him; he no longer had anything to live for, and became daring and reckless. His companions could but admire his courage, and but that he fought for the Union and the Constitution instead of the nigger, he would have received promotion.

One day came the terrible Jackson fight, and among the killed was found the white, upturned face of Charlie Bradshaw, his golden brown curls dipped with gore, one of the many victims of Louman's terrible mistake.

"What's the difference if he was killed," sneered the *loyal* people of his town when they saw his name in the list of the killed. "Only a copperhead; it's a good thing he enlisted, as it helped to fill the quota and prevent the draft; but its well enough he's out of the way."

As for Mr. Hugh Simmonds, he is as loyal as ever—no voice so loud as his in denunciation of secession, but none so unwilling as he to shoulder a gun and practice what he preaches.

Our story is not overdrawn—other too lightly colored, for well we know that the villifiers of McClellan have no respect for the country's heroes. But a day of retribution will come; justice to the true patriot, the lover and defender of the Union and constitutional liberty, *will* be done at the last, for God rules.

THAT RASCALLY PRIVATE.

A correspondent writes from Hilton Head:

One day a soldier went into a store at Hilton Head with two bottles. One was filled with sweetened water, and the other he wished to get filled with whiskey. He got his whiskey, and placing it in his pocket, said:

'Mr. R., you can charge this to me till I come around again.'

"Can't see it," said the shop keeper. "Give me back that whiskey."

The soldier produced the bottle of water, and, after getting the empty bottle, made cracks for the camp with his quart of whiskey safely stowed away in pocket.

Soon, an officer visited the store, and called for a quart of whiskey. The storekeeper gave him the soldier's quart; but the officer tasted the stuff, and said it was devilish weak for whiskey, whereupon the merchant's face grew long, and after investigating the case found he had been sold by "that rascally private."

An old trick; but it worked successfully in this instance.

☞Not a bad story is now going the rounds of Paris. A small German baron had occasion, as it seems, to see Baron Rothschild, of Frankfort. The great financier was writing for very life when Baron X. was announced. He did not even lift his eyes, but said, Take a chair, sir." The baron, with true German touchiness about titles, said, "Sir, indeed! I think M. le Baron did not hear my name. I am a baron—the Baron X." "Ah! thousand pardons!" said the banker, still writing, "you are a baron. Take two chairs, then, if you will be so kind, and wait till I have finished this letter."

AN IDIOT SOLDIER BOY SHOT.

In the Army of the Potomac there is a stockade of logs, twenty feet high, and sharpened at the tops, and known as the "Bull pen," in which captured deserters are confined before execution. In it there are about sixty wretched men, awaiting their fate. Henry Clay Trumbull, Chaplain of the Connecticut 10th, thus writes of

A VERY SAD CASE.

But the saddest case was the latest. A boy not yet sixteen, born and brought up in the upper part of New York city, was met in the street by a hellish broker, and enticed away to Connecticut to be sold as a substitute. He was far from being a bright boy, seemingly not full witted, but his childish ways were touchingly attractive. He said—and probably with truth—that until the broker led him off he had never passed a night away from his parents.—Like a tired, homesick school boy determined to play truant, he started to run home. Being arrested, he again slipped off, but was once more caught, as he exercised no shrewdness in his flight. Being tried and sentenced to death, he was put into the condemned cell in the evening to be shot the following morning. His boyish grief, when told he was to die, was heart rending.

With unaffected naturalness he sobbed out his lament over his own hard lot, and for the dear ones at home. "Me, so young, to go out side the breastworks and see the coffin and grave there, and then be shot? I don't wan't to be killed. Won't the general parole me?" On being assured that his execution was a certainty, he urged the chaplain not to let his friends know how he died, "for they'd feel so bad about it," he said. "I suppose it would kill my father" (for some reason his father seemed closer to his heart than his mother,) "I suppose it would kill 'em all. They'd be thinking of it at nights. Don't tell 'em about it."

Once convinced that it was too late to obtain a reprieve—no official short of the department commander having the power to grant it, and there being no time to obtain it from him, and having cried his cry out—he quieted like a weary child, and listened to all the chaplain could say to aid in preparing him for the eternal future. Kneeling on the soaked, swampy ground, under the dripping roof of that gloomy cabin, in the dark and stormy night, he folded his fettered hands, and meekly said his little evening prayer, and committed himself in seeming confidence to his Heavenly Fathers care.—He could not read, but he had been taught in one of the blessed mission schools of New York, and seemed to have a simple, childlike faith in God. Probably he had not been addicted to vicious habits. He said, when asked about the way he spent his evenings that he "always worked in the factory daytimes, and when evening came was tired, and went to bed early." His father and mother prayed with him, and taught him to do right. "If your life should be spared," asked the chaplain, "would you love God and try to serve him?" "Why yes," he answered, "I always did love him," as though, in its childlike trust, he had no cause of enmity with the Father to whom he had been drawn in grateful confidence. After his first hard cry the thought of death did not seem to occupy him.

He was too much of a child to fully realize it. Just before he went out to be shot he turned to the chaplain and asked, as in boyish curiosity. "If I die to-day, will my soul go to heaven to-day?" Arriving at the field of execution he was not at all disturbed by the terrific preparations. He walked up to his open grave and looked inquiringly into it without a shudder and then he turned to gaze at the firing party as though he saw kindhearted comrades there. He kneeled again to pray as calmly as if he were to lie down in his own little crib at home. Just as his arms were being bound a bird flew by, and he twisted his head around to follow with his gaze the bird in its flight as though he should like to chase it; then he looked back again at the bright muskets with soft and steady eye as before. "Let me kneel on the ground and rest on the coffin," he said, as they fixed him in position. "No, kneel on the coffin," was the order. So kneeling there he settled himself down into a weary, crouching posture as though he were to wait thus a long and tiresome time. He had hardly taken this place before he fell back dead, with every bullet of the firing platoon directly through his chest—three through his heart. He uttered never a groan nor did his frame quiver.

Even such boys as that are here shot if they desert. But are they guilty above those who send them here?

H. C. T.

Can any one read the above shocking narrative without tears in his eyes? God of our fathers what are we coming to? A poor little "not full witted" boy—perhaps an idiot—a mere helpless child—who had been enticed and *sold* into the army by some burly brute, attempts to run home to his parents, and for this his young quivering heart is blown to atoms, and his soul sent to eternity! This simple child had no more idea of responsibility than a sucking babe.—He was half-witted, and had never in his short life passed a single night away from his parents. He wanted to go home, and "like a tired homesick school boy, determined to play truant."—For this the tender body of the idiot boy was torn to pieces by the bullets from a dozen muskets!—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞"Well, Sambo, what's yer up to now-a-day?"

"Oh, I is the carp'ner and jiner."

"He! I guess yer is! What department do you perform?"

"What department? Why, I does the circular work."

"What's dat?"

"Why, I turns the grindstone!"

☞An old negro living in Illinois has fifteen sons in the Federal army.

THE CAPTURED CITIES.

DETAILS AND INCIDENTS OF THE OCCUPATION OF RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

Executive Mansion of Jeff Davis,
Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865.

I have the national honor and pride to announce the fall of the Confederate capital, and the unconditional surrender to the gallant Major-General Weitzel, and the forces under his command, at 7 o'clock this morning.

About 3 o'clock this morning, Gen. Shepley, chief of staff to Maj. Gen. Weitzel, felt convinced, from the statement of the large number of deserters coming within our lines, confirmed by despatches from Gen. Hartstuff's lines on the Bermuda front, that all the rebel works around Richmond were being evacuated, and that Lee and his army, and Jeff. Davis and his government, had already taken up the only available line of retreat to the North Carolina boundary, and that the way was clear for the occupancy of the rebel capital by the forces of the United States. Gen. Weitzel telegraphed these conclusions to Lieut. Gen. Grant, who replied instantly, saying that he had no doubt that General Weitzel could occupy the city without the slightest difficulty.

On the 2d inst. Gen. Weitzel, so clear was his mind upon the subject, despatched Maj. A. H. Stevens, of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, and Major E. E. Graves, of his staff, with 40 cavalry, to investigate the condition of affairs on the roads leading to the rebel works and thence to Richmond. This party had not proceeded far within the rebel lines when they espied a shabby carriage approaching, the driver waving a white flag. Approaching this vehicle, it was found to contain Mayor Mayo, the head of the Richmond city government; Judge Meredith, of the Supreme Court of Richmond; Judge Lyon, and several other worthies of the rebel persuasion, who announced that they had come out to surrender the city to the competent authorities. This took place within a distance of two miles of the city, after the Majors had found their way through several lines of torpedoes, and was marked by the following conversation:

Maj. Stevens.—Who is in command of this flag of truce?

Judge Meredith.—It is Mr. Mayo, Mayor of the city of Richmond.

The Judge at the same time introducing the Mayor and all of his associates to Majors Stevens and Graves.

Mayor Mayo then handed Major Stevens a small slip of paper upon which was written the following:

"It is proposed to formally surrender to the Federal authorities the city of Richmond, hitherto capital of the Confederate States of America, and the defences protecting it up to this time."

The document was approved of, and Major Stevens accepting it in behalf of his commanding General, it was at once transmitted to Maj. Gen. Weitzel, who had already sent out his skirmish line, and upon the receipt of Mayor Mayo's surrender instantly moved his column upon the evacuated city and took possession.

The Major then took charge of the rebel flag of truce party, and advanced upon the city—two capable, efficient and popular officers of the stout old Army of the James thus being the first, with their escort, to enter the fallen and capitulating capital of rebeldom.

Ewell set the city on fire, and all the business portion of the main street to the river was destroyed. The bridges across the river were also destroyed. Many families remain. Mrs. Lee remains. At Petersburg the public stores were burned, and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges here were also destroyed. Will report fully from Richmond. Cannot get a clear idea of our loss. The only one General killed is Wintbrop. Potter is dangerously wounded in the groin.

All the commercial part of the city was found to be in flames, Gen. Early having ordered the destruction of the public buildings, which order General Breckinridge, rebel Secretary of War, strove earnestly to have countermanded, but without avail.

Gen. Weitzel finds much suffering and poverty among the population. The rich as well as the poor are destitute of food. He is about to issue supplies to all who take the oath. The inhabitants now number about twenty thousand, about one-half of them of African descent.

It is not true that Jeff. Davis sold his furniture before leaving. It is still in his house where I am now writing. He left at 7 P. M., by the Danville Railroad.

All the members of Congress have escaped.

Gen. Weitzel took here one thousand prisoners besides wounded. These number five thousand in nine hospitals.

We captured cannon numbering at least 500 pieces. Five thousand muskets have been found in one lot. Thirty locomotives and three hundred cars are found here. The Petersburg Railroad bridge is totally destroyed; that of the Danville Road partially, so that connection with Petersburg can be easily made in that way. All the rebel vessels are destroyed, except an unfinished ram, which has her machinery in her prefect.

The Tredegar Iron Works are unharmed, and the machinery is running here to-day under Weitzel's orders. Libby Prison and Castle Thunder have also escaped the fire, and are filled with prisoners of war.

Davis left this city last night, at 8 o'clock by rail for Danville, his family having been sent out five days ago. On the train he had horses and carriages embarked, in case the road was interrupted, in order to easily make his way by these means. He was very much depressed in spirits, and bore the appearance of an exceedingly haggard and care-worn man, his countenance clearly betraying the loss of his cause. He expressed himself as being yet determined not to give up, but to put forth another effort to redeem his hopeless and sunken fortunes. I think it may be relied upon that he has not yet altogether abandoned his cause, though it is positively known he has but little hope left.—His residence, when this despatch was written, was desolate indeed, and every thing betokens the extraordinary haste with which he abandoned his capital and home.

Extra Billy Smith, late so-called Governor of Virginia, did not evacuate the gubernatorial mansion until 1 o'clock this morning, when he fled, leaving Mrs. Smith behind, and all the furniture in his house, which he had heretofore threatened to burn.

Mrs. Gen. R. E. Lee, wife of the rebel General-in-Chief, is also in the city. News has reached here of the death of her son, General W. H. F. Lee, of the rebel army, killed in the battles of last week before Petersburg.

General Hill is killed.

Gen. Weitzel has taken for his private residence the mansion of Jeff. Davis. A portion of his staff are quartered with him, and the remainder in a splendid dwelling a few doors below.

The interior of Davis's house presented the appearance of having been hastily evacuated by him. Everything is in fine order and good repair. Many of Mrs. Davis's little nicknacks and ornaments are yet to be found on the mantles and bureaus of her room.

A MILITARY NECESSITY.

"Why, Pompey, is dat you dressed up in sojer clothes so smart?"

"Yes, Pete, I'se enlisted."

"Well, den, Pomp, I wants to ax you jes one ting befor you go. Wut's dis I hear bout military necessity? Wut's it mean?"

"I'll splain it to you right off, Gim'e your knife fust,"

"Dar it is."

"Bery well. Now, am you a loyal man, Pete?"

"I spec I is."

"Lucky for you. Now law am one ting and military necessity am another. I'se a sojer.—War times now wid me. I got your knife because it am a military necessity. I want it.—The law can't touch me for taking it. You touch me and you am opposed to military necessity, and you go to Fort La Faughyet."

"Why, dat's my knife!"

"No. It am confiscated by military necessity. In time ob war de Army and Guberment takes all they want—property, slabes and all tings—bekase dey want it to help to kerry on de war. In peace der is no such military necessity, and dey couldn't do it; but now if dey oppose, dose who oppose am Rebels, bekase dey oppose de interest of de whole kentry. I am in dat interest, being a sojer. I keep your knife fur military necessity; you object and you're a Cesessionist at once. So be kerful. Wut say?"

"I say take de knife, and be dam! I don't want to go to Fort La Faughyet."

"Den you sufficiently understand bout military necessity!"

"I does now, dat's a fack."

"Well dar! I ollers tought you was loyal; so good bye, Pete; de General wants to see me."

"Good bye, Pomp, but when de war is ober bring back my knife."

THE SUCCESSFUL MECHANIC.

Many years ago, a young man, a housepainter by trade, went to Savannah to start in business for himself. He took a shop, hung out his sign, and looked for customers; but none came. There appeared to be painters enough in the place already, and his prospects looked dark. What should he do? Give it up, return to the North, and work as a journeyman again? He was not that kind of a man. If customers would not come to him he would go to them. Early one morning, with overalls on and paint-pot and brush in hand, all ready for work, he started out and walked briskly through the principal streets as though in haste to commence a day's work, which, indeed, he was. Presently a gentleman stopped him him with—

"I see you are a painter."

"Yes, sir."

"Do you do business on your own account?"

"Yes, sir."

"When can you do some work for me?"

Most men would have answered "right away," but our friend was more shrewed, and replied—

"Probably in a week or so."

"But I want it done immediately."

"I would like to accommodate you, and will try to; I will send a man by day after to-morrow, or I will come myself."

Of course he went himself and found a long and profitable job on the gentleman's plantation, which he completed so well that others noticed it, and were glad to employ him; and in a short time he was at the head of the largest business of the kind in Savannah. He has since changed his business, and were we permitted to name him, he would be at once recognized as the principal of one of the most important manufacturing establishments in this country. Remember, boys, that he owed his success to *perseverance, shrewdness* (not cunning, but careful thought,) and *faithfulness.*

☞A good deacon making an official visit to a dying neighbor, who was a very unpopular man, put the usual question—"Are you willing to go, my friend?"

"O, yes," said the sick man.

"I am glad of that," said the deacon, "for all the neighbors are willing."

☞A gentleman, taking an apartment, said to the landlady, "I assure you, madam, I never left a lodging but my landlady shed tears." She answered, "I hope it was not, Sir, because you went away without paying your bill."

☞A Texan paper tells of a Judge who has three hands. We know a few, not many, forehanded.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

S. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : : APRIL 21, 1865.



Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 6.58 p. m.

Accommodation, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas at 9.35 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 12.35 p. m.

Mail train, southward, leaves Huntingdon, at 8 a. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.10 a. m.

Accommodation, southward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 p. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 7.10 p. m.

A line of coaches from Bedford, connects with the trains at Mt. Dallas, leaving Bedford at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Death of the President.

We are to-day called upon to chronicle the most unfortunate event that has ever befallen us as a people—the assassination of our Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. While the whole North was ringing with shouts over the recent victories, and peace to our troubled country seemed so near at hand; while Abraham Lincoln himself had manifested a spirit of leniency toward the people of the South; the sad intelligence with lightning speed flew over the country that our ruler had been slain by the hands of an assassin. Never were the people more unprepared for such startling news. Had such an event taken place a few years ago, when political excitement was at a feverish hight, when madness and hate appeared to rule the hour, terrible though it would have been, the country would have received the shock with less surprise. But at this time, when all eyes have been turned to the scenes that have lately transpired and which seemed to be the harbingers of peace and re-union, for which every heart is so earnestly yearning; and when the Chief Magistrate was evidently "pouring oil on the troubled waters," the intelligence comes to us like thunder from a cloudless sky.

Abraham Lincoln is no more! Here, as everywhere, there is but one expression, but one feeling on the subject—that of sorrow. The people mourn, because they have lost one who, by his last acts, inaugurated a policy which they believed and sincerely hoped would heal the nation's wounds.

On Wednesday last, at 12 M., the remains of the President were consigned to their resting place. The solemn occasion was duly observed by our citizens; all places of business were closed; the bells tolled for one hour, and at 12 o'clock, religious service was held in all the churches. A general gloom pervaded the entire community.

The New President.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, Andrew Johnson was sworn in as President of the United States, on Saturday last. Whether he will carry out the conciliatory policy, initiated by the late President, remains to be seen. His remarks will be found in another column. The men who so wickedly denounced President Lincoln and Gen. Grant, on account of the generous terms which the latter granted to Gen. Lee and his army, will, no doubt, bring a heavy pressure to bear on the new President. The most favorable omen that we can see of the policy of the new administration is that the counsellors of the late President have all been retained. A few days will develop the policy.

Drafting Stopped.

By reference to another column it will be seen that Secretary Stanton has come out in a special order stating that drafting and recruiting would, in consequence of the recent victories and the prospects of a speedy peace, be immediately stopped. The people everywhere, but more especially the able-bodied men, on this side of forty-five, have great cause for congratulation that the undiscriminating and merciless conscription that has harassed them so long, is at an end. No more shall visions of the fatal wheel disturb their slumbers; no more shall the presence of "detectives" strike terror into the hearts of the wife and children of the conscripted father. Like Othello, their "occupation's gone," and they must cast about for some other "useful" field of labor. In the language of a cotemporary, we offer them our profound condolence, and take this opportunity of assuring one and all that a grateful people will sympathize with them in their involuntary retirement.

The President's Assassin.

The *Chronicle* says: "As it is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland, the telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore, and all the cavalry was immediately put upon active duty. Every road was picketed, and every precaution taken to prevent the escape of the assassin. A preluminary examination was made by Mr. Richards and his assistants. Several persons were called to testify, and the evidence as elicited before an informal tribunal, and not under oath was conclusive to this point: that the murderer of the President was John Wilkes Booth. His hat was found in the private box and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days and the spur which he dropped by accident, after he jumped to the stage, was identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired his horses.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞The absence of the editor will account for lack of editorial this week.

☞Gen. Lee is at present in Richmond, on parole.

☞The army that General Lee surrendered to General Grant amounted to less than—20,000 men.

☞At least eight thousand engines will be at work in the Pennsylvania oil region this summer.

☞The Atlantic Telegraph Company now expect to lay the great ocean cable in June next.

☞Gen. Weitzel has been relieved from his command at Richmond and Gen. Ord has assumed command of that Department.

☞The legislature of Minnesota has passed an amendment to the Constitution of the State allowing negroes to vote. Sambo's looking up.

☞The various orders discontinuing the draft and recruiting will turn out about seventy thousand office holders. Six thousand of these are in Washington alone.

☞A Washington dispatch says that Gen. Butler has declared his intention of resigning his commission. He's like the fellow who resigned the day before his dismissal was to take place. Ben, has no doubt read Stanton's order.

☞President Johnson has retained all of Lincoln's Cabinet officers, William Hunter, Esq., chief clerk in the State Department acting as Secretary of State during Seward's illness.

☞It is pretty well established that President Lincoln was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth, the actor. All efforts to arrest the murderer have have as yet proven abortive.

☞By latest accounts, none of the Seward family have died from the effect of wounds received on Friday night, although F.W. Seward's case is still critical. It is thought Secretary Seward will recover.

☞Gen. Grant was in Phila. when the sad news of the President's death reached him. He left for Washington at once.

☞A reward of $10,000 has been offered for the arrest of the assassins of Lincoln and Seward. Washington City has offered an additional reward of $20,000 for the same purpose.

ASSASSINATION OF President Lincoln and Secretary Seward.

Mr. Lincoln shot in Ford's Theatre.

Sec'y. Seward's Throat Cut.

Major Seward also Stabbed by the same Man

WASHINGTON, April 14.

President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the "American Cousin."

It was announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present. But that gentleman took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theatre was densely crowded, and every body seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggesting nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming "*Sic semper tyrannis*," and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot; when all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming "Hang him! hang him!"

The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard: "Stand back and give him air;" "Has any one stimulants?" On a hasty examination, it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite to the theatre, and the surgeon-general of the army and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking-chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barreled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible.

At midnight the cabinet went thither. Messrs. Sumner, Colfax, and Farnsworth. Judge Curtis, Governor Oglesby, General Meigs, Colonel Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon-General Barnes and his immediate assistants were around his bedside. The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head.

The surgeons exhausted every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until 15 minutes after 8 o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that General Grant and they were to be present, and, as General Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed.

He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashman, of Massachusetts, bade him good-bye.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

ASSASSINATION OF MR. SEWARD.

On reaching this gentleman's residence, a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering, it was ascertained that the reports were true.

Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Doctor Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal, that he must see the secretary, as he was intrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine.

He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside, and walked heavily toward the secretary's room, and was then met by Mr. Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him to the floor almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster U. S. army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabled them all. He then rushed upon the sec'y, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse, at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries of the secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although both the secretary and the assistant-secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles and other prominent officers of the government called at Secretary Seward's house to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President. They then proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitude. An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation, and the profoundest sorrow. Many shed tears. The military authorities have dispatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassins. The whole metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attacks both at the theater and at Secretary Seward's house took place at about the same hour—ten o'clock—thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen. Some evidences of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in possession of the police.

Vice-President Johnson is in the city, and his headquarters are guarded by troops.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, April 15—1:30 A. M. }

Maj. Gen. Dix:

This evening, at about 9:30 P. M., at Ford's Theater, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris, and Mayor Rathburn, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theater.

The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under pretense of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not prove mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal. The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and hastened to the door of his father's room, when he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

General Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theater this evening, but he started to Burlington at 6 o'clock this evening.

At a cabinet meeting, at which General Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed.

The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the confederacy, and of the establishment of government in Virginia.

All the members of the cabinet, except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President, surrounded by Mrs. Lincoln, Thaddeus and Robert, his sons, Vice President Johnson, Senator Sumner and others, breathed his last in an unconscious state at about seven o'clock. He commenced sinking at two o'clock this morning, and was unconscious from the time he was shot.

Gen. Augur, commanding this Department, has offered a reward of ten thousand dollars to any one who will arrest the assassin of either the President or Secretary Seward. No one is allowed to leave the city.

So far as can be ascertained, only two men have been engaged in the fearful crime. Public opinion is divided as to whether it was a concerted rebel plot, hatched in Virgima or Canada, or whether it originated here in the brain of Booth, who had been a resident of the city for several months.

The remains of President Lincoln are being laid out in the city for several months.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—An autopsy was held this afternoon over the body of the President by Dr. Stowe and Surgeon General Barnes, assisted by Surgeons Crane, Curtis, Woodward and other eminent medical men.

The coffin is of mahogany, covered with black cloth, and lined with lead, the latter being also covered with white satin.

The silver plate upon the coffin over the breast bears the following inscription:

"Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States, Born, February 12, 1809, Died, April 15, 1865.

The remains have been embalmed by Doctors Brown and Alexander, who, it will be remembered, embalmed the body of little Willie Lincoln.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—At an early hour this morning the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, sent an official communication to the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President, that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed.

Mr. Johnson immediately replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House as soon as the arrangements could be perfected. Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and repaired to the appointed place, in company with Secretary McCulloch, of the Treasury Department; Attorney General Speed, F. P. Blair, Sr., Hon. M. Blair, Senators Foot, of Vermont, Ramsey of Minnesota; Yates, of Illinois; Stewart, of Nevada; Hale, of New Hampshire, and Gen. Farnsworth, of Illinois.

At 11 o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in his usual solemn and impressive manner.

Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibility so suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech, in which he said:

"The duties of the office are mine. I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I shall lean upon you. I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming."

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good health, and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are centred upon him. His manner was solemn and dignified, and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies.

It is probable that during the day President Johnson will issue his first proclamation to the American people.

It is expected, though nothing has been definitely determined upon, that the funeral of the late President Lincoln will take place on or about Wednesday, the 19th inst. It is supposed his remains will be temporarily deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

Circular of the Most Rev. Arch Bishop of Baltimore on the assassination of the President.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—A deed of blood has been perpetrated which has caused every heart to shudder, and which calls for the execration of every citizen. On Good Friday, the hallowed anniversary of our blessed Lord's crucifixion, when all Christendom was bowed down in penitence and sorrow at His tomb, the President of these United States was foully assassinated, and a wicked attempt was made on the life of the Secretary of State! Words fail us in expressing detestation for a deed so atrocious—hitherto, happily, unparalleled in our history. Silence is, perhaps, the best and most appropriate expression for a sorrow too great for utterance.

We are quite sure that we need not remind our Catholic brethren in this Archdiocese of the duty—which we are confident they will willingly perform—of uniting with their fellow-citizens in whatever may be deemed most suitable for indicating their horror of the crime, and their feelings of sympathy for the bereaved.—We also invite them to join together in humble and earnest supplication to God for our beloved but afflicted country; and we enjoin that all the bells of our churches be solemnly tolled on the occasion of the President's funeral.

Given from our residence, in Baltimore, on Holy Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865.

MARTIN JOHN SPALDING,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. LEE.

Headquarters Army Northern Virginia, April, 10, 1865.—After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them; but feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuation of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of agreement, officers and men can return to their homes, and remain there until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed; and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With a unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell. R. E. LEE, General.

☞The Baltimore *Gazette*, of the 15th inst., says, "Story reaches us from Philadelphia to the effect that the War Department has refused to recognize the call of certain citizens of Virginia to assemble at Richmond to take into consideration the future policy of the State. General Weitzel, who sanctioned the call, has been removed from his command, we are told, and General Patrick has been directed to take his place for a few days, when General Ord will be put in permanent command. The action of General Weitzel is said to have been unauthorized by the Government, and the loyal supporters of the Administration are represented as deriving great satisfaction from his removal.

It is reported from Washington that Secretary Seward has already forwarded despatches to Europe apprising the various foreign Governments that the rebellion has been crushed, and notifying them in plain terms that Confederate vessels must no longer be allowed to enter foreign ports.

The Duty and Hope of the Nation.

The duty of independent journalism, and especially of that which represents a political "opposition," never was more clear or more easy than now. If the press sometimes guides or directs public opinion, it does not do so in the shadow of a great calamity such as at this moment darkens our path. Then it only says what the people, one and all, say. It moves in unison with the audible pulsations of the popular heart. It pretends to do no more. In fact, the deeper the sentiment, the more reserved and guarded its utterance. Regan an Goneril talked a great deal, while Cordelia "loved and was silent." No where, such is our proud consciousness, has sorrow for Mr. Lincoln's death been more unaffected and sincere than it is at this moment in the ranks of the great Democratic party, of whose views we try to be an exponent. It is matter of no slight gratification to remember that, on Saturday last, there appeared in this paper words of earnest and disinterested praise of Mr. Lincoln, which were written when he was believed to be in full life. We spoke of the boldness, and generosity, and magnanimity of his initiatory measures of reconciliation, and we meant what we said. We do not condescend, beyond the brief notice we have given elsewhere, to speak of our reward for this, in the pitiful outbreak which mischievous men sought to excite against us. It was too contemptible to be thought of, and we turn from further recollection of it, to try to put in words some of the thoughts which this appalling catastrophe suggests. Perhaps it is too soon to do so calmly and considerately.

The record of the death of one of the best of the Roman emperors is this: "In the delirium which followed the first access of disease, the good old man was heard to mutter about the welfare of the republic; and in the moments of returning sense which preceded his decease, gave to the tribune of his guard the watchword *Equanimity*." If the sure aim of the assassin had not fatally struck the seat of reason, and a moment of consciousness had been vouchsafed to the dying President, we may fancy or we may hope that such, in view of the awful and perilous future of his country, would have been his last injunction. Never more than now were needed steadiness, sternness, dignity, regard for justice, moderation, which looks beyond the natural passion of the hour into dim eventualities—in short, "equanimity." That there will be a pressure urging to a different course, in which violence shall predominate, is certain. That the supposed tendency of Mr. Lincoln's successor is an element in the calculation of these artificers of evil, is quite apparent, and there is some danger that just as there seemed to be a chance of smoothing the pillow for a wearied and wounded nation's repose, we are, under the natural provocation of a deed of horror, to forget statesmanship and rush into a new and fiercer crusade of blood. We trust, making all allowance for reasonable resentments, that in this forecast we may be mistaken. We think it at least a premature wrong to the new President to take for granted that he means to disavow and set at naught the tentative peace policy of his predecessor. All patriots should be willing to hope for the best; and we, as Democrats, say to Mr. Johnson, as we said in his last hours, to Mr. Lincoln, that in a generous, moderate, and magnanimous policy, he will deserve the support of all good men.

Let us then, Americans, one and all, Democrats and Republicans, while we mingle our tears over the bloody remains of the dead; while we unite in stern denunciation of a deed of horror, and in exacting full justice on individual agents, their aiders and abettors, accessories before and after the fact, if there be any let us hope for the future that, in moulding policy, Mr. Lincoln's example may not be in vain—*Age.*

President Johnson's Inaugural Speech.

After receiving the oath, and being declared President of the United States, Mr. Johnson remarked:

Gentlemen, I must be permitted to say, that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and so responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses.

The message or declarations must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this rebellion must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right, which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government, and I believe that the government, in passing through its present perils, will settle down upon principles consonant with popular rights more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, that I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principles of free government have been my lot. Duties have been mine—consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed, and I feel that in the end the government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the government through its present perils. I feel, in making this request, that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers, of the rights and interests of a free people.

At the conclusion of the above remarks the President received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was surrounded, and a few minutes were devoted to conversation. All were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the recent sad occurrence that caused the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was gravely discussed.

☞A telegram from Washington states that Gen. Sherman has announced to the Government that he has opened communication with Gen. Johnston with a view to the surrender of the forces commanded by the latter officer on the same terms as were agreed upon between Generals Grant and Lee, and that it was believed they would be accepted.

Good News for the people!!

DRAFTING TO BE STOPPED!!

No more Recruiting.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 13.

Maj. Gen. Dix: The Department, after consultation with the Lieut. Gen. upon the results of the recent campaign, has come to the following determinations, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders to be immediately issued:

1st. To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

2d. To curtail purchases for arms and ammunition, quartermaster and commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the Government in its several branches.

3. To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

4th. To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as may be consistent with public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation they will be made known by public order.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Capture of Mobile.

Three Thousand Prisoners--Three Hundred Guns.

Capture of Roddy's command.

CHICAGO, April 16.

A special dispatch from Cairo says:

Our forces occupied Mobile on the 9th inst. The Spanish fort was captured with 3,000 prisoners.

Three hundred guns were captured in Mobile.

The garrison fell back up the river in gunboats, and by way of Chickasaw bayou.

General Wilson has captured all of Roddy's command.

Jeff Davis at Danville.

HE ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

The Raleigh *Confederate*, of the 5th, has been received, and contains Jeff. Davis's proclamation, dated Danville, April 4. He calls upon the people of the confederacy to bear up manfully under their new reverses. He says that though their army, under a chief whose name is a tower of strength, has been obliged to evacuate their strong city of Richmond, yet they have no reason to give up to despair. He cites the trials of our revolutionary fathers, and says as they succeeded under such circumstances, so may the confederates. He calls upon his people to rally under their leaders, for their cause is not yet hopeless. He does not attempt to disguise the extent of this reverse, nor underestimate to them the importance of their capital.

Jeff. has evidently not heard of the surrender of Lee and his army.

The following article we clip from the *Inquirer*. It was not handed to us for publication as the proceedings would indicate, which will account for its non-appearance sooner.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the returned members of Company "E," Keystone Zouaves, (76th P. V.,) upon the occasion of the death of one of their number, LEVI J. AGNEW, Lieut. Levi Smith was called to the chair, and on motion of D. S. Elliott, the following resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We have been informed of the death of Levi J. Agnew, late of our Company, this intelligence has created feelings of the deepest regret and most profound sorrow among us, his fellow members, we have met together to express our sentiments as individual friends, and thus mark our associate action with that unanimity which comes from the heart and voice of each. To know that he is no longer living and that hereafter he will be no more among us forever, leaves us his late associates and fellow members sorrowing and sad. Respect for his memory, services and character, his noble qualities, and a solemn sense of the Providence which has cut short his days, in the promise of his manhood, induce us to

Resolve, That the members of this Company mourn the death of their late comrade in arms, Levi J. Agnew, who with patriotic devotion was willing to do battle for his country in her hour of trial and danger, and who has thus linked his name with the thousands of heroes who have gone to the Christian's and Patriot's Heaven.

Resolved, That his loss is deplored because he is taken from among us when his life gave the most assured promise of useful and honorable manhood.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to his family in their deep affliction and bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be published in the BEDFORD INQUIRER and BEDFORD GAZETTE.

LEVI SMITH, Chairman.
D. S. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
SERGT'S J. MIDDLETON, ALEX. LYON, PHILIP HUZZARD, Committee.

Bedford Markets.

[*Corrected weekly by J. B. Farquhar.*]

Flour, per barrel,	$10 00	Potatoes, per bus.	.50
Wheat, per bush.	2 00	Eggs, per dozen,	.15
Rye, per bush l.	1 50	Butter, per lb.	.30
Corn, per bushel,	1 25	Lard, per lb.	.20
Oats, per bushel,	75	Bacon, per lb.	.20

—MARRIED—

FRAZIER—SPANGLER.—In Schellsburg, on the 30th ult., by J. Smith, Esq., Mr. James W. Frazier, of Juniata township, Bedford co., to Miss Lydia Spangler, of Somerset county.

McCREARY—MILLER.—In the same place by the same, on the 13th inst., Mr. Stephen W. McCreary, of Juniata township, to Miss Eve E. Miller, of Napier township.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. K. Hillegass & J. H. Hillegass, under the title of "Hillegass & Co.," Buena Vista, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April, 1865. The business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand under the firm of "Zeigler & Hillegass." The books of the late firm will remain with C. K. Hillegass, upon whom all persons indebted to said firm must call within three months and settle by cash or note, after which time all unsettled accounts will be left with a Justice for collection.

April 21—3t C. K. HILLEGASS,
J. H. HILLEGASS.

A FEW REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, BY HAND. While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "ancres," "lepines," and "Swiss levers," in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d. SIMPLE. 3d. STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign *makebelieves*, but that for its real value it is sold for one-half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellery) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more elaborate finish.

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to *keep time*.

OUR YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S WATCH is neat, not large, and just the thing for the pocket of Young America.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time-keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

March 31—1m

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

IT CURES CHOLERA, WHEN FIRST TAKEN, in a few hours, Dysentery in half an hour, Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians in the United States. Price 40 and 80 cents

TONAWANDA, Pa., August 6, 1859.

Dr. S. I. Tobias, New York: Dear Sir:—I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivalled as a horse liniment amongst farriers and boatmen on this canal.

WM. LEWIS,
Sup't North Branch Canal.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. March 31—1m

BUTLER'S FIASCO

At Fort Fisher, was scarcely a greater failure than is daily made by most of the advertised hair dyes, nor was

TERRY AND PORTER'S VICTORY

more complete, perfect and glorious, than the conquest achieved by

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

over gray, red and sandy heads of hair. The obnoxious hue is wiped out in five minutes, and a magnificent brown or black, glossy and natural, takes its place. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

March 31—1m

A SINGLE BOX OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent, but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities, which when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart-burn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness. Sold by H. C. Reamer, Bedford, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

March 31, 1865—1m

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

February 2, 1865—6m.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for May Term, [1st day] 1865.

James C. Devore, (Foreman,) Wilson Johnson, Franklin Diehl, Benj. Hines, Jesse Wright, Daniel E. Barley, Amos Harbaugh, Jacob Koontz, W. W. Laney, Samuel Burger, Wm. Winegardner, Daniel Clark, John Krell, Henry Fluck, Samuel James, Wm. Gorsuch, Jacob Semler, Wm. Dunlap, John Alsip, Jacob Stuft, Harry Drollinger, Dan. Swartzwelder, Daniel Fetter.

PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term.

Henry Shaffer, G. W. Gump, Samuel Steel, Alvy Boylan, Frederick Schnebley, Henry Cook, Rudolph Hoover, John Yont (of Jacob), John Hughes, Wm. Crisman, Wm. Lingenfelter, David Evans, William Kerser, A. W. Mower, Jacob C. Albright, Samuel Bowler, Isaac Iams, Adam Zembower, Geo. Hartle, Henry Fluck, Geo. W. Bowser, Wm. Lowry, Jos. Mars, Daniel Staler, Amos M. Berkhimer, Adam Geller, Isaac Earnest, Henry Whetstone, John W. Crisman, Thos. Gillam, Jr., Bartley Hughes, Jos. Fuller, Isaac Thorp, Wm. Elder, Joseph Griffith, Solomon Strader, John Amos, sr., Wash. Miller.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners' Office February 14, 1865.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.

Feb. 3, 1865—6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

LEVI HARDINGER,
April 21—6t Adm'r.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for trial at May Term, 1865.

Samuel J. Way	vs	Dr. F. C. Reamer
Mary Moser et al	vs	Josiah Miller
Same	vs	Same
Theodore Kinton	vs	J. Mortimore et al
F. D. Beegle	vs	Wentz & Feather
Samuel Clark	vs	Wm. Sleek

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

April 7, 1865.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford Greeting.

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEX KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JAMES BURNS and ——, Esqr's, Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and all other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford aforesaid on the first Monday of May, (being the 1st day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 7th of April, in the year of our Lord 1865.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
April 7, 1865.

Master's Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

Josiah Miller, Esq., Adm'r. of the estate of Catharine Wolford, widow of Joseph Wolford, deceased, vs. James Logue. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 107, Nov. Term, 1864, being Scire Facias to revive judgment in Ejectment to No. 229, April Term, 1859.

Whereas, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1864, to the aforesaid Term of said Court, judgment was entered against the defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that the said defendant should pay a certain sum of money therein designated (with interest and costs) being for the purchase money for certain real estate: and whereas, at the February Term of said Court, A. D. 1865, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the undersigned was appointed a Master in Chancery to sell the real estate aforesaid, unless the said defendant should pay the amount of said judgment, debt, interest and costs.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 22d day of April, next,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the real estate of James Logue, the aforesaid defendant, consisting of the following described two tracts of valuable farm land, with usual improvements, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, viz:

All that certain real estate and tract of land, adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Jacob Wagerman and others, containing 142 acres and 52 perches, more or less.

ALSO—All that other certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Adam Wolford and others, containing 73 acres and 43 perches, more or less; the same being part of the real estate devised to said Catharine Wolford by her late husband Joseph Wolford, deceased, for and during her natural life as by his last Will and Testament, recorded in Will Book, No. 3, page 306, in the Register's Office at Bedford, fully appears, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. H. SPANG,
March 31. Master in Chancery.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following named persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License to be presented at the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Bedford County, to be held at Bedford on the 1st Monday, 1st day of May, next.

Val. Besser,	Stonerstown,
Joseph Foliar,	Juniata Township,
Peter Amick,	St. Clairsville,
A. J. Snively,	Schellsburg,
Isaac C. Miller,	St. Clairsville,
A. J. Pennell,	Rainsburg,
D. J. Stone,	" "
Bernard O'Neal,	Cheneysville,
Christ. Snell,	Bloody Run,
Jonathan Feightner,	Palo Alto,
Samuel Crisman,	St. Clairsville,
Henry Fluck,	Woodberry,
Samuel Sleek,	Pleasantville,
J. C. Black,	Bloody Run,
Henry Bostgen	" "
James Haney,	Cumberland Valley,
Catharine Tricker,	Stonerstown,
Patrick Drhew,	Coaldale,
A. C. Mower,	Rainsburg,
Isaac F. Grove,	Bedford Bor.
Joshua J. Shoemaker,	"
Valentine Steckman,	"
George W. Figard,	Coaldale,
W. A. Jamison,	Riddlesburg,
George M. Colvin,	Schellsburg,
Samuel Staily,	E. Providence,
J. A. Raum,	Saxton,
Henry Drollinger,	Hopewell,
A. G. Allen,	Bedford Springs,
Joseph Mortimore, Jr.,	Snake Spring,
Elizabeth L. Greenough,	Broad Top,
J. Crowley,	Broad Top.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

April 7, 1865.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

List of Retailers.

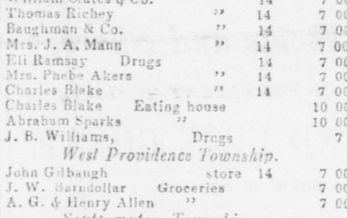
A list of venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize in the county of Bedford, for the year 1865, *as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.*

Bedford Borough,		*Class.*	*$ cts.*
Mrs. V. B. Tate	store	14	7 00
M. & G. Reimund	"	14	7 00
Geo. R. Oster & Co.	"	14	7 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.	"	13	10 00
T. H. & N. J. Lyons	"	14	7 00
Peter A. Reed	"	14	7 00
Miss M. Fetterly	"	14	7 00
S. & W. Shuck	"	14	7 00
Do do	Fancy store	14	7 00
Robert Fyan	store	14	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker	"	14	7 00
Mrs. Stewart	"	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley	Hardware	14	7 00
Geo. Blymyer & Son	"	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry	Drugs	14	7 00
H. C. Reamer	"	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh	Confec & Grocery	14	7 00
James B. Farquhar	store	14	7 00
John Alsip & Son	"	14	7 00
J. H. Hutton	"	14	7 00
John G. Minnich	Eating House	14	10 00
Jacob Bolinger	Confectionery	14	7 00
Reed & Schell	Bankers	14	10 00
Rupp, Shannon & Co.	"	14	10 00
Mrs. E. V. Mowry	store	14	7 00
David Broad	Eating house	14	10 00
Wm. McMullen & Co.	store	14	10 00
Miss Urilla Smith	Fancy store	14	7 00
John Harris	Eating house	14	10 00
Bedford Township.			
—— Yont	Distillery		15 00
Bedford Mineral Springs	Ten Pins		7 50
do do	Billiards		7 50
Wm. Wolf	Confectionery		5 00
Broad Top Township.			
Eichelberger & Lowery	store	14	7 00
John Foster	Eating house		10 00
"	Ten Pins		7 50
Given & Maguire	store	14	7 00
Johns & Co.	"	14	7 00
Dunn & Lawrence	"	14	7 00
Vandevender & Baker	"	14	7 00
Richard Langdon	"	14	7 00
Alfred Evans	"	14	7 00
R. B. Wigdon			7 00
Cumberland Valley Township.			
Daniel Anderson	store	14	7 00
Henry Miller	distillery		15 00
Colerain Township.			
A. C. James	store	14	7 00
Jacob Reed & Co.	"	14	7 00
Harrison Township.			
Valentine B. Wertz	store	14	7 00
George R. Bailey	"	14	7 00
Juniata Township.			
George Gardill	store	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan	"	14	7 00
William Keyser	"	14	7 00
Billegas & Co.	"	14	7 00
Joseph Foller	"	14	7 00
Napier Township.			
G. W. Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Samuel Heffner	"	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.			
Andrew Baker	store	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar	"	14	7 00
A. L. Beckhoefler	"	14	7 00
J. W. Ricketson	"	14	7 00
South Woodberry Township.			
D. F. Buck	store	14	7 00
Daniel M. Bare	"	14	7 00
Samuel Oster	"	14	7 00
George Kauffman	"	14	7 00
Robert Ralston	"	14	7 00
East Providence Township.			
D. A. T. Black	store	14	7 00
John Nycum & Sons	"	14	7 00
John Lauderbaugh	"	14	7 00
Bloody Run Borough.			
J. M. Barndollar & Son	store	14	7 00
J. B. Williams	"	14	7 00
William States & Co.	"	14	7 00
Thomas Richey	"	14	7 00
Baughman & Co.	"	14	7 00
Mrs. J. A. Mann	"	14	7 00
Eli Ramsay	Drugs	14	7 00
Mrs. Phebe Akers	"	14	7 00
Charles Bleke	"	14	7 00
Charles Blake	Eating house		10 00
Abraham Sparks	"		10 00
J. B. Williams,	Drugs		7 00
West Providence Township.			
John Gilbaugh	store	14	7 00
J. W. Barndollar	Groceries		7 00
A. G. & Henry Allen	"		7 00
Southampton Township.			
Hugh Wilson	store	14	7 00
George Iams	"	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.			
William Lysinger	Confectionery		7 00
Liberty Township.			
Catharine Fockler & Son	store	14	7 00
Lewis Putt	"	14	7 00
Finck & Wharton	"	14	7 00
B. Elliott	"	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.			
Jacob Evans	store	14	7 00
David Evans	"	14	7 00
Cairus M. Devore	"	14	7 00
Monroe Township.			
James R. O'Neal	"	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher	"	14	7 00
Asa M. Williams	"	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.			
John Smith	Hardware	14	7 00
John S. Schell	store	14	7 00
Black & Border	"	14	7 00
Miller & Robison	"	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker	"	14	7 00
John E. Colvin	"	14	7 00
G. Berkstresser & Son	"	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.			
G. D. Trout	store	14	7 00
Simon Hershman	"	14	7 00
F. D. Beegle	"	14	7 00
Miss A. C. Smith	"	14	7 00
Nathan Wright	"	14	7 00
G. E. Amick	"	14	7 00
Isaiah Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Horn & Brother	"	14	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Court House on the 8th of May, 1865.

A. J. SANSOM,
March 31, 1865. Mercantile Appraiser.

Important to Farmers.



Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated "*FARMER MOWING MACHINES*," before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $150, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Gum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,
at less than present cost.
HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,
at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,
at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY,
April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50 *note.*
Two cents	"	" $100 "
Ten "	"	" $500 "
20 "	"	" $1000 "
$1	"	" $5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and First National Bank of Huntingdon.

February 24—2mo

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

The Second Quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution commences APRIL 12. The rates are reasonable. All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.

ESTATE OF GEORGE SHARP, DEC'D.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of George Sharp, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID M. REPLOGLE,
March 31—6t* Adm'r.

STAND FROM UNDER!

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S
CHEAP CORNER!
EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at
REDUCED PRICES!
ALL KINDS OF GOODS—
Carpetings, Muslins,
Calicoes, &c., &c.,
at greatly rduced prices for Cash, at
CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865

Bedford Select School FOR YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.

The Rev. S. J. Berlin, A. M., proposes to re-open the Select School in this place, (formerly taught by Prof. Lyon) on Tuesday, the 18th of April, A. D. 1865.

TERMS per session of 11 weeks:

Tuition for 1st class, the common English branches	$6.00
2d Class, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, History, &c.	7.50
3d Class, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics	9.00

One half the tuition in advance, and the other before the close of the session.

S. J. BERLIN,
April 7—3t. Principal.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and fi. fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz: One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, two log dwelling houses, log stable and other out-buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., George Mock, John Shafer, James Rollins and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, taken in execution as the property of Zacchens Wertz.

ALSO—One tract of land containing about one hundred acres, more or less, with a log cabin house and a small log stable thereon erected, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Christian Albright and others, taken in execution as the property of Henry Green.

ALSO—One lot of ground, about 60 feet in front, extending back about 250 feet, all cleared and under fence, with a frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Daniel Eversole and David Barnet, situate in the village of Lafayetteville, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, taken in execution as the property of Henry Miller. JOHN ALDSTADT,
April 7, 1865. Sheriff.

New Skirt for 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WEST' BRADLEY & CAREY, (late J. L. & J. O. West,) SOLE PROPRIETORS and MANUFACTURERS, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Streets New York.

THIS INVENTION consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

The WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt" for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

FOR SALE in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. ☞Inquire for the "Duplex Elliptic Skirt."

April 7, 1865—13w

Register's Notice.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Frederick Kauffman, guardian of Henry Kauffman, Frederick Kauffmrn, and William Kauffman, minor children of Catharine Kauffman, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The final account of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Jonathan Harkleroad, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd.

The account of James H. Lyons, executor of the last will, &c., of Benjamin Lyons, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Allison, administrator of the estate of Frederick Mechtley, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Manspeaker, adm'r. of the estate of Hannah Manspeaker, late of East Providence township, dec'd.

The account of James McCleary, adm'r. of the estate of Geo. B. McCleary, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Whip, Esq., exec'r. of the last will, &c., of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

The account of John and Joseph P. Mortimore, adm'rs. of the estate of Geo. Mortimore, deceased.

The account of Henry Taylor, executor of the last will, &c., of Jacob N. Clark, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of Tobias Boor and Henry J. Bruner, Esq., executors of the last will, &c., Nicholas Boor, late of Cumberland Valley tp., deceased.

The account of Daniel Sams, Esq., administrator of Jacob P. Weaverling, late of West Providence township, deceased.

The account of Philip Harkleroad, executor of the last will, &c., of Jonathan Harkleroad, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The final account of John W. Scott and Joseph Hutchinson, administrators of the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford township, deceased.

The final account of David L. Replogle and John S. Replogle, executors of the last will, &c., of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The supplemental account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of Jonathan Horton, late of Bedford borough, dec'd.

The account of Mary Sill, administratrix of the estate of Abr'm Sill, late of Bedford township, deceased.

The account of Charlotte Sleek, administratrix of the estate of Charles V. Sleek, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of John Brown, Esq., one of the administrators of Alexander Gilson, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
April 7, 1865. Register.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.

H. C. REAMER.

December 9, 1864

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.

Now is your time to subscribe for our New PACIFIC MONTHLY, which we cheerfully commend to you as the Excelsior of all the

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Employing and paying more for Literary talent than any other Magazine in the country, we flatter ourselves that no department of the PACIFIC MONTHLY will suffer neglect from the want of able and well known

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representing some of the principal shining lights of the Literary world. We shall make such additional engagements as circumstances may demand. Your special attention is called to our

ILLUSTRATIONS,

which are produced, without regard to expense, by an efficient *corps* of artists—at whose head stands BRIGHTLY and MCLENAN, unequalled as Designers and Engravers. We call the attention of the Public to the profusion of first class illustrations of the varied, novel and picturesque scenery and local views of the

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AND
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With descriptive views and reading matter, affording the most reliable and comprehensive medium in existence for full information in regard to California, Oregon, Nevada, and their contiguous and auriferous territories. The information we give in regard to the Pacific States, alone, is worth ten times the subscription price of our Magazine. The twelve numbers, a year's subscription, when neatly bound, affording two splendid volumes, suitable for the

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OR THE

COUNTING-HOUSE,

and costing but FIVE DOLLARS, which in years to come can not be purchased for any price. Our

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will abound with selections of Wit, Original Stories, Comic Sketches, and light Literature, culled from a well-garnered storehouse of fun, fact and incident, affording interesting light reading matter for the Parlor and the Fire-side.

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This Department of the Monthly, under the immediate supervision of MCLENAN, the celebrated Comic Delineator, will be found always rich in Wit, Merriment, and appropriate Design.

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Having made special arrangements with Mme. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, New York, for contributions to our Fashion Department, we call the attention of the Ladies to the same, and commend our Monthly to their notice, as containing more information in regard to Dress and the Toilet, than any other Magazine published.

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Now is the time to subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish back numbers to such as do not subscribe in time for the January or February number. But to be sure and get them without delay, send in your subscriptions early. Our subscription price is

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR,

Payable in advance, upon the receipt of which our receipt, for the same, will be sent in return.

PREMIUMS IN GOLD!

As an additional inducement to subscribe early, we shall distribute among our subscribers a large list of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large subscription list to compensate us for our liberality. These premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the golden wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:—

☞To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send them *immediately*, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, California coinage, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞To any person sending us Fifty Paying Subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Ten and a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞To any person sending us Twenty-five Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Five Dollar and a Two-and-half Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞To any person sending us Ten Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Three Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞To any person sending us Five Paying subscriptions, we will send an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free.*

☞We are, also, having made a large quantity of valuable PRESENTS and KEEPSAKES for single subscribers, who send direct to the Office.

The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc.; and Gentlemen's Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings for Cane-Heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore—Crystalized Quartz Jewelry, (commonly known as California Diamond Jewelry.) The Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is made from the celebrated GOULD & CURRY and Ophir mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as mementos, as well as beautiful in appearance and design. EVERY REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, as above, to the PACIFIC MONTHLY, will be entitled to one of these articles for every subscription standing opposite their names on our books.

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PACIFIC MONTHLY
sent, postage *pre-paid*, upon the receipt of Fifty Cents, in currency or postage stamps.

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☞Write your Name, Post-Office, County and State, to where you want the PACIFIC MONTHLY sent, plain and distinct.

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If your Post-Office is a Money-Order office, obtain a money-order for your remittance.

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All letters asking information, etc., to receive attention, must contain a stamp, to *pre-pay* answer. Address all correspondence,

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34 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
121 Nassau Street, New York.
WHITE & BAUER,
San Francisco, California.

January 27, 1865—1y.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Orford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome *humor* in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease, than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, to Asa Stuckey, of Snake Spring township, and John S. Stuckey, of Napier township, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ASA STUCKEY,
JOHN S. STUCKEY,
Executors.

March 17—6t*

Bedford County, ss:

SEAL. At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Mowry, late of Harrison township, dec'd., to wit: Frederick; 2nd, Jacob; 3rd. Mary Ann wife of Emanuel Turner; 4th, and Henry, residing in Bedford County; 5th, John Emanuel residing in Somerset County, Pa., and 6th, Lewis; residence unknown, said to be in California, to be and appear, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in for the County of Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 1st day of May next, to accept, or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd., at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON,
Clerk.

Bedford, March 24, 1865.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL

INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat, but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an *"Iron Constitution."*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

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Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
Rev. Gurdon Robins,	W. R. Chisholm, M. D.,
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb,	Francis Dana, M. D.,
Rev. T. Starr King,	Jeremiah Stone, M. D.,
Rev. Ephraim Nute, Jr.,	J. Antonio Sanches, M. D.,
Rev. Joseph H. Clinch,	Abraham Wendell, M. D.
Rev. Henry Upham,	A. A. Hayes, M. D.,
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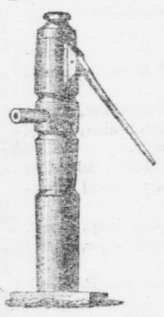
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Sold by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.
No Family should be without it.
ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers,
May 13, 1864—eowly.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA—Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 9, 1864—1y.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Deibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, ISAAC WATKIN, WM. H. WEIMER, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL, D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

Notice in Partition.

BY virtue of a writ of Partition, or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, I will proceed to value and appraise the Real Estate of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison township, Bedford County, dec'd., to wit: One tract of land in Harrison township, Bedford County, containing one hundred and eight acres, and one fourth, with a double log house, stable, and spring house, thereon erected, about 40 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Samuel Hoffman, Isaac Devore, John V. Wertz, and others, on Thursday, the 13th day of April, 1865; at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Catharine Miller are, 1st, Mary Ann, wife of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., of Juniata township, Bedford County, Pa., 2nd, Sophia, wife of John V. Wertz of Harrison township 3d Susan wife of Andrew Ball, of Londondery township, 4th Catharine wife of Peter Aaron of Venango County 5th Hester wife of Daniel M. Miller of Harrison township 6th the issue of Sarah a dec'd daughter to wit, 1, Elizabeth Miller of Bedford township 2nd Susan wife of of George Leddig, of Londondery township, 3rd, John S. Miller, of Harrison township. JOHN ALDSTADT,

Bedford, March 24, 1865. Sheriff.

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For furrher particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,

March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAPSTORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c.,

taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MEN EL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THIS is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poll-evil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture. There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle, Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

HORSES. CATTLE. HOGS.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, James S. Lane, a nephew of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., dec'd., presented a petition to the Orphans' Court, for the County of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of February, 1865, setting forth. That the said John N. Lane, died intestate, unmarried, and without issue on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1856, and that the parties interested in the partition and valuation of the real estate of the said dec'd., are as follows: Alice T. Taylor, of Pine Grove, Clark County Kentucky; William N. Lane, of Irvine, Estell County Kentucky; James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark County Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie, and Rebecca C. Ritchie, [a minor whose guardian is James S. Lane] of Winchester. Clark County Kentucky; and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb County Missouri; [the said Alice T. Taylor, William N. Lane and James S. Lane, being children of William N. Lane, who was a brother of said intestate; and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca C. Ritchie, children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, dec'd., who was a daughter of said Wm. N. Lane; and Polly Ritchie the widow of Wm. S. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, dec'd. who died intestate, since petitioners intestate, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie, both of whom are since dec'd., intestate, unmarried, and without issue:] George W. Webb and Edwin B. Webb of Carmi, White County Illinois; Willoughby L. Webb, of the City of Philadelphia; Susan Webb of Carmi, Illinois; and George W. Webb, [a minor whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of said City of Lancaster,] [the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb and Willoughby L. Webb, being sons of Martha C. Webb. dec'd., who was a sister of said intestate, and Susan Webb and George W Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb:] Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter, of Charleston, Jefferson County Virginia; [children of Willoughby W. Lane, dec'd., who was a brother of said intestate:] Isaac N. Carter, of Charlestown, Jefferson County Virginia; and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery County Kentucky; [children of Sarah Ann Carter, dec'd., who was a sister of said intestate:] Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson County Virginia; [a child of George S. Lane, dec'd., who was a brother of intestate:] John A. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E Lane, [minors whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins, of the City of Philadelphia,] and Harriet R. Lane, of the City of Lancaster, aforesaid, [the said Harriet R. Lane being a child of Elliott T. Lane, dec'd. who was a brother of intestate, and John N. Lane, James B. Lane, and Elliott B. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, who died intestate, who was a son of said Elliott P. Lane:] that the said John N. Lane, died, seized in his demesne, as of fee, (inter alia) in nine pieces, or tracts of land, situate in said Bedford County, in Broad Top Township, as follows, viz:

1. The one thereof adjoining the John Chevington tract, William Lane, Isaac Grove, Michael Sipes, William Bunn, and others, containing four hundred and thirty-one acres, and one hundred and thirty perches, and allowance of land, survey'd on warrant of 11th April, A. D. 1795; granted to John Chevington, and patented by the Commonwealth, by patent of 16th of June, 1853; to Richard D. Wood and Lewis T. Watson, who by Deed of Indenture, of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

2. Another thereof containing four hundred and two acres and three quarters, and allowance, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by warrant dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1806; granted to William Bunn, and the same which Richard D. Wood, and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson, and his wife, by Deed of Indenture, of the 5th day of July A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, in fee.

3. Another thereof containing one hundred and eight acres, and three fourths, and allowance, of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated October 26th, A. D. 1829; granted and conveyed to John Tod, and the same which Richard D. Wood, and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson, and his wife, by Deed of Indenture, of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed to John N Lane, his heirs and assigns in fee.

4. Another thereof, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres and one fourth, and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 14th day of December, A. D. 1798; granted and conveyed unto Leonard Sayre, and the same which Richard D. Wood, and his wife, and Lewis T Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

5. Another thereof, containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 26th day of October, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed unto John Tod, and the same which Richard D. Wood, and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson, and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th of July, A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever fee.

6. Another tract adjoining land of Wm. T. Daugherty, containing three hundred and sixty acres and thirty perches, and allowance of land, being the same, the undivided moiety or half part whereof, Samuel Pleasants, and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 13th day of September, A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee; and the other undivided moiety or half part, whereof Lewis T. Watson, and his wife, and Jerman Jacob, and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 15th day of September, A. D. 1853; granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

7. Another thereof, adjoining lands of Hopewell Firm and Baltzer Swartz, containing one hundred and sixty acres, and ninety-six perches, and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 9th day of June, A. D. 1853; granted to John McLain; and which the said John McLain and his wife, by Deed of Indenture dated the 30th day of March, A. D. 1854; granted and conveyed to J. N. Lane forever, in fee.

8. Another thereof, adjoining lands of [Raystown Branch of the Juniata river,] Hopewell Company, William Lowry's improvement, and others, containing three hundred and forty-two acres, and one hundred and six perches, and allowance of land, being the same tract of land which was originally surveyed on a warrant for four hundred acres to Daniel Kerr, dated 21st day of March, A. D. 1794; returned as containing three hundred and sixty-five acres and allowance, and accepted in the land office of Pennsylvania, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1830, and for which a patent dated the 4th day of October, A. D. 1855, was issued by the Commonwealth to John Savage, his heirs and assigns forever, and which John Savage and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 17th day of November, A. D. 1855; granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

9. The other thereof, adjoining lands of John Zook and Jacob Myers, containing eleven acres, and sixteen perches, and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to Thomas M. Long, and which the said Thomas M. Long, and his wife, by Deed of Indenture dated the 11th day of April, A. D. 1854; granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee. And praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate, which said inquest was, upon motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., awarded according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE is therefore given to all persons interested, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition on the premises, on Monday, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1865; when and where they can attend if they see proper.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, JOHN ALDSTADT,
March 24, 1865—4t. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co. to make distribution of the balance of the fund in the hands of H. Whetstone, administrator of the Estate of Daniel Means, dec'd, to and among the heirs and persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, inst., at his office in the borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.

April 7, 1865.